QUERIES & ANSWERS. THE PER DIEM AND MILEAGE OF

LEGISLATORS IN VIRGINIA. FOUR OF MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY

grisin of the Term Klondike-Hunting on Land on Which Taxes Are

Not Paid-The Parks Bill-A Timber Question-Etc.

to the Editor of the Dispatch; At what time of day does the Legislateld what time does it meet

Both houses meet at 12 M. Night grashes are not being held at present,

A Timber Question.

does not have the land surs responsible to C for damages

The Capitol and the Spotswood.

give the date of the falling in of the Capitol, commonly "Capitol disaster"; also, the burning of the Spotstol disaster, April 27, 1870. The Hotel fire, December 25, 1870, Deer-Shooting. of the Dispatch:

nting or shooting of deer in our mmences July 1st and ends Janu-

Hunting Question.

the Ednor of the Dispatch: a person prohibit another from a marsh on which there are aid, and is it lawful for that est the marsh? J. C. B.

the litle to the marsh is in the name the payment of his taxes or not.

Multiple of Seven. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

please solve and explain in the Query summ of your paper the following alge-rale problem: Find the least multiple which, when divided by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, n each case 1 for a remainder, ing this you'll greatly oblige me, ery respectfully, H. P. by one or the other. 7 times or 49, gives 1 remainder for each, exthis 1 remainder taken 2, 3, 4

times 7, will give an exact quotient or the other. But the I taken 49, will give 1 over for each, and gives 196, which is divisible by 5 with 1 remainder and 2,401 is the multiple of 7 which will do so. Answer: 343 times 7, or. 2,401. Rollin's Fork, Va.

Fraternal Commissioners. the Editor of the Dispatch:

you kindly give the names and rank e Fraternal Commissioners of the ern and Southern Methodist has now in session in Washington? DISPATCH READER. The Commission on "Federation" was ounted by the General Conference of 11 consisted of bishops, clergy, and

Blshops-John C. Granbery, R. K. Hargrove, and W. W. Duncan; clergy-Rev. E. E. Moss, D. D., Rev. John H. Dye, D. D. and Rev. George G. N. McDonnell; aymon-Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina; Colonel Asa Holt, of Tennessee (since dead); Professor R. W. ones, of Mississippi.

The General Conference of 1896 of the Methodist Episcopal Church-that is, the Northern Methodist Church-acted in response, we think, by directing their bishop to appoint a similar commission.

The Name Klondike. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Why is the word Klondike applied to a portion of Alaska? The Klondike region is so called from a creek or river of that name flowing into the Yukon river, and on the banks of which the recent gold-finds in the far Northwest were chiefly made. It is not a Alaska, which is now territory belonging to the United States, but in the Buttish-Canadian Northwest Territory, though so near the line of division between the two countries that it has extended its name to the adjoining goldbearing region in Alaska, the whole country now being called "the Klondike"-

that is, "the Klondike region." The Klondike creek or river was called by the Indians of the country, before the arrival of the white man, Thron-Dluck, which is said to mean "river of big fish." term is supposed to be the original

National-Bank Notes.

To the Editor of the Dispatch; the issue of notes by the national as obligatory? And if so, to what out? Manifestly not over 60 per cent., as after that point is reached they are lased. This information is important in fixuring on the relief the plan offers. From the length of time given to retire was not obligatory. On the other hand e present banks have only a limit of the year to come in under the new arangement or be dissolved. Why have m in the new arrangement if it is no obligatory upon them to Issue notes, which is the purpose of the plan. Per-laps the reliance is upon the fact that the note issue is profitable and be em-

The issue of circulating notes by national banks is not obligatory-there are several associations which have issued no circulation. A deposit of bonds is required by every national bank, varying from 25 per cent, of the capital of the anks capitalized for \$150,000 or less, to \$50,000 in case the capital exceeds \$150,000.

Legislators' Pay, &c.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will it be taking your generosity and patience too much to ask you to publish a tabulated statement of the smaller counties of Virginia, their area in square miles, and population at the last census? In fact, it not too much trouble, all the counties of the State. Also, the per dlem of the legislators, and the cost to the State blennially for their mileage, perwhen they are at home attending to their own business; and mileage for such travel? If it is not agreeable to you to publish these things, can you furnish me with the statements? Also, what rate of mileage? R. S. A. of mileage? Vinitavillo, Va.

A good deal of the information wanted you may get from the Virginia Hand-

Mook, published by the Commissioner of

Agriculture. The pay of each legislator is \$300 for each regular session (ninety days). The time lost at the Christmas holidays the members usually make up by extending the session without pay. They are entitled to 10 cents per mile, mileage, going to and returning from Richmond.

The Parks Bill.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: A merchant gives in his capital as \$50,000, which capital consists of stock on hand, money, and outstanding secounts The merchant swears that the account upon which judgment is desired was a part of his capital at the time he gave

part of his capital at the time he gave in \$50,000 as capital. Could he obtain a judgment under the new (Parks) law without listing this account specially? Can a non-resident enter suit under the new law without paying or listing the account for taxation? MERCHANT. As we understood the Parks bill, it only account the parks bill, it only account the parks bill. requires notes, bonds, shares of stock, etc., to be listed. We should say, therefore, that any merchant could obtain judgment in the case stated without list-

ing the account.—The Dispatch.
Have you not fallen into an error in the Ellion of the Dispatch:
A sells B all the timber of 100 acres precedes it? The license-tax paid by a merchant for the privilege of transacting lines given to B, and B business is in lieu of all taxes on the capital actually employed by him in his business and his capital in this connection, "includes only the actual amount in vested by such merchant in goods, wares, and merchandise constituting stock in trade," and "all other property held by him is required to be listed and taxed as other property," Acts 1829-290, page 214, section 27, and Acts 1825-196, page 817, chapter 739. It thus appears that money, bonds, notes, choses in action open accounts, shares of stocks in incor porated companies, and other evidences of debt due the merchant, whether for paid by him for doing business, and that if he falls to do this, he could not obtain a judgment under the Parks law upou hers of your valuable paper mg which months of the year to shoot or hunt deer? W. any such claim upon which he might bring suit.

It also appears that "Merchant" is mistaken in assuming that his "money and outstanding accounts" are for purposes of taxation any part of his mercantile capital. Our correspondent may be right; but if

so, it only goes to show that the Parks law is more hopelessly impractical and will prove infinitely more unpopular than ever we supposed possible. Every merchant has scores of worthless and many more semi-worthless accounts upon his books. If he is to list all, good and bad, the person posting it we suppose he and the Commissioner of the Revenue is may post it, whether he is delinquent in | to value all accurately, it will prove to be a difficult and tedlous task for both.

Sailing of Olaf.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In answer to Mrs. S. C. A.'s inquiry for the words, "Salling of King Olaf," I take pleasure in sending you a copy of J. H. LEATH. "SAILING OF KING OLAF."

(Composed by Alice Williams Brotherton.)
"Norroway hills are grand to see,
Norroway vales are broad and fair; Any monarch on earth might be Contented to find his kingdom there!" So spake Harold Haardrade, bold,

Olaf, his brother, with beard red-gold, "A bargain!" cried Olaf: "Beside the

strand
Our ships rock idle. Come sail away!
Who first shall win to our native land.
He shall be king of all Norroway."
Quoth Harold the stern: "My vessel for strand

I will not trust to this laggard of mine. "Take thou my dragon with silken sails," Said Olaf, "The ox shall be mine in If it pleases our Lord to send me gales,

In either vessel I'll win the race. With this exchange ar't satisfied?" "Ay brother," the crafty one replied. King Olaf strode to the church to pray For blessings of God on crew and ship; But Harold, the traitor, made haste to

His anchor, and out of the harbor slip. "Prayer," Laughed Harold Haardrade, weigh

The wind's in my favor, let sail! Away.

As Olaf knelt by the chancel rail, Down the broad sisle came one in haste, With panting bosom and cheeks all pale; Straight to King Olaf's side he paced; "Oh! waste no time in praying," cried he 'For Harold already is far at sea!"

But Olaf answered: "Let sail who will, Without God's blessings I shall not go.' Beside the altar he tarried still, While the good priest chanted soft and

low; And Olar prayed the Lord in his heart,

Cheerily then he leaped on board; High on the prow he took his stand; "Forward!" he bade, "In the name of the

Held the white horn of the ox in his "Now ox, good ox, I pray thee speed

As if to pasture in clover-mead!" The huge ox rolled from side to side, And merrily out of the harbor sped.
"Dost see the dragon?" King Olaf cried.

To the lad who clung to the high masthead: "Not so!" the watcher swift answer gave. "There is never a boat upon the wave."

Onward, then, for a league and twain, Right in the teeth of the wind they flew. "See'st aught of the dragon upon the main?"

"Something to landward sure I view! Far ahead I can just behold Silken sails with a border of gold."

The third time Olaf called with a frown! "Dost see my Dragon yet? Ho! Say!" Out of the mast-head the cry came down:
"Nigh to the shores of Norroway
The good ship Dragon rides full sall,
Driving ahead before the gale!"

"Ho, to the haven!" King Olaf cried, And smote the eye of the ox with his

hand.
It leaped so madly along the tide
That never a sailor on deck could stand;
But Olaf lashed them firm and fast,
With trusty cords to the strong oak mast. "Now who," the helmsman said, "will

The vessel upon the tossing sea?"
"That will I do!" King Olaf cried, 'And no man's life shall be lost through

Like a living coal his dark eye glowed, As swift to the helmsman's place he strode. Looking neither to left nor right,

Towards the land he sailed right in, Steering straight as a line of light; "So must I run if I would win; Faith is stronger than hills or rocks, Over the land speed on, good ox!"

Into the valleys the water rolled; Hillocks and meadows disappear; Grasping the helm in his iron hold, On, right onward, St. Olaf steered; High and higher the blue waves rose; 'On!" he shouted, "no time to lose!"

Swifter and swifter across the foam The quivering ox leaped over the track, Till Olaf came to his boyhood's home; Then fast as it rose, the tide fell back, And Olaf was king of the whole Norse-

When Harold, the third day, reached the

strand.

Such was the salling of Olaf, the king.

Monarch and saint of Norroway;
In view of whose wendrous prospering. The Norse have a saying unto this day: As Harold Haardrade found to his cost, Time spent in praying is never lost.'

To Build a Whart.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you please answer in your Query column if any person or party has the right to build and construct a "whar"

the advertising of any person's business of his teachers. It, then, what he adopted was in this way so lively and ready, we should be inclined to conclude that his power of production was as ready and office.

A. I.

Old

Old

Oil office.

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Permanently Cures Scrofula,

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which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and

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a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Catarrh,

which very often comes from a chronic affection of the circulation, is a constant offense to one's self and all his friends.

Rheumatism,

which all authorities now attri-bute to various acidities in the blood, which this great blood purifier of the age, Hood's Sar-saparilla, corrects.

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anywhere on the James river (Virginia without the proper grant or charter from the Legislature of Virginia; and if not, what is the penalty for building and con-structing such wharf without the proper authority? SUBSCRIBER. Ferguson's Wharf, James River, Va.

Authority to build a wharf should be granted by the General Assembly. We know of no law that prescribes any special penalty for building a wharf without such authority being obtained.

Waistcoat-'Vest'-Trousers-'Pants.' (New York Sun.)

An esteemed correspondent in Maine, having read our replies to a correspond-ent in New Jersey who sought light on the subject of the proper "vest," neck tie, and shirt-stude, for evening wear propounds a series of questions which may be resolved into these two: 1. "Which is correct—'vest' or 'waist-

Where does the word 'trousers come from, and what is the origin of 'pantaloons' and 'pants'?" Without assuming to decide summari-

ly and arbitrarily upon the relative merits of "vest" and "waistcoat," we may say at the outset that the latter word has the right of way, as it were. It was the first to be applied to the garment worn around the waist of the manly form. Many years ago Oliver Wendell Holmes spoke of The dangerous waistcoat called cockneys "vest."

According to the definition of the old lictionaries, it is "a garment without deeves, worn under a coat." In other words, "waistcoat" is old English; "vest" is more modern: Pepys, in his diary, wherein great and little things were all recorded with impartial fulness, sets down the fact that he has bought "a new black baize waiste-coat faced with silk."

It is apparent that the word "vest" is an abbreviation of "vestment," an ex-

chensive and archaic term applied to all garments worn by any person, male or female. For example, Milton, describing the appearance of the Archangel Michael, who visited Satan "as man to man," says that the celestial caller was well dressed, and

Over his lucid arms A military vest of purple flowed. This indicated a robe, not a waistcoat. And a very much older poet wrte:

A painted vest Prince Vortigern had on Which from a naked Pict his grandsire We leave to others the elucidation o the problem of the nakedness of the Pict and his wearing a vest, though naked. But here again it is clear that the "vest" is a full garment, not a waistcoat. William Browne in his "Britannia," written in 1613 and along there, says: And with armes graceth walst-coate fine Imbracing him as it would ne'er untwine.

In this case the waistcoat was evidently worn just where a woman's arms would most naturally be entwined. The case, then, is pretty clearly made out in favor of the waistcoat, "called by cockneys 'vest,' " according to the Bosto

The word "trowsers" (modernized into "trousers") seems to be derived from the verb "to truss" or "to trow," or bind, or tie, so called, perhaps, from the garment being girt or laced tight about the body Before the invention of suspenders (once called "gallowses"), men's trousers were girt or fastened about the hips by a girdle or belt. Michael Drayton, in his monumental work, "Polyolbion," written

in 1622, refers to The poor trowz'd Irish there,

The poor trowz'd Irish there,
Whose mantles stood for mail, whose
skins for corselets were.
The same word is used in Mickle's "Lusiad," where "warlike trowsers" are
mentioned as part of a hero's nether
equipment, being "laced with gold" and
incasing "his maniy legs." The modern
"pantaloons" is a vile word, foisted upon
us by the French, though possibly derived from the Italian "pantalone," or
"pantaleon." The pantomimic character
who bears that name is an old man, the who bears that name is an old man, the butt of youthful Harlequin. Shakes peare's "lean and slippered Pantaloon is the parent of the reproach now cast upon the bifurcated garment better known as trousers. Butler, in his "Hudtras," spurns the Gallic word:
And as the French we conquerd once Now give us laws for pantaloons,

The length of breeches.

That is to say, the French were then giving fashions to England, lengthening their knee-breeches into "pantaloons."

As for the word "pants," hardly anything too contemptuous can be said of it. Oliver Wendell Holmes, to quote the Boston poet once more, puts "pants" and "vest" into the same category when he says:

The things named "pants" in certain documents, A word not made for gentlemen, but "gents."

To sum up: "Pants," pantaloons," and "vest" may be relegated to the usage of the vulgar and the word-clipping multitude. The waistcoat and the trousers were good enough for our ancestors. They should be good enough for us. Notice to Correspondents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous

In answering queries our first attention will be given to the letters of those correspondents who ask but one question each. We cannot publish copyright songs

and poems without the permission of the owner of the copyright. This column is not an advertising medium. No query will receive attention

the answer to which would necessitate

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AN EVENT IN SILK-SELLING.

SILK-SELLING.

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row, 33c.

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\$1, at 59c.

rule of ours, and afterwards wonder why their queries are not answered. Many queries are not answered be cause similar ones have been recently answered. We cannot undertake to ascertain the

numbers of correspondents ignore this

value of old coins. For that information write to some dealer in them. We cannot undertake to answer querie by mail; we can only answer the

through this column. We are frequently called upon to : publish poems and songs, but we w not undertake to do so, except when the production called for has some hi torical or peculiar literary merit, and i not of easy access to the average reader

Richmond, Va. N. B .- We do not read unsigned letters. PRETURNING TO THE PROPERTY

Address "Query Editor, Dispatch Office.

A Strong Stomach. (The Observations of a Philosophical Friend of Ours.)

"Mens sana in corpore sano."-Juvenal. When some one complimented a distinguished lawyer of our State, some time ago, on his wonderful genius, the honest old gentleman thanked his flatterer, but begged leave to differ from hlm. It was not great genius, but a strong stomach, that he had to be thankful for. It is not the law of genius is born with it." wonderful that men have, in the past, located the mind in the stomach, though located the mind in the stomach, though plate a style of manhood quite after the fat paunches and lean pates are known fashion of what the world calls geniusesnot infrequently to go together.

Obesity or fatness does not bespeak a strong and healthy digestion; on the contrary, it is often a result of disease, and instead of enlarging physical proportions, and establish a manhood that is to en-

prove fatal. Shakespeare knew the value of things. Before the battle of Agincourt he makes Henry offer a leave of absence to him "that hath no stomach for the fight." Weak stomachs ill adapted to greatness, as they are death to physical strength. It is familiar history that Napoleon's fortunes gave way with his stomach, and that the weak policy of Lord Ragian showed to the world that his stomach was utterly unequal to the Crimean war, The man that despises the counsels of his stomach will find it, at the last, to laugh at his calamity and mock when his fear comes, and serve him in the nick of all his fortunes a dog trick. Psychology and gastronomy are very closely assoclated. They have got to pull together,

er there'll be not much progress. The physical results of a strong and healthy digestion are strength and vigor and brightness and physical joy, clearness of vision, acuteness of hearing, and smell, delicacy, correctness, and discrimination of taste, and fortitude and endurance. The moral results of a healthy, moral, and intellectual digeshealthy, moral, and intersectual diges-tion are as positive, strong, lasting, and invaluable in their way. Many a man has passed for a genius for merely holding his tongue and doing his duty, or saying only what he saw or thought. Whether John Bunyan and Boswell were geniuses or merely simple and sincere and healthy

thinkers and writers may be a question. In this connection Gervinus's of Shakespeare's genius will be healthy reading. The great dramatist read marked, learned, inwardly digested soundly, strongly, truly, perfectly, nor mally, free of the perversions and poison and vanities that waste the intellectual and physical digestive organs of the com mon man. And that condition in the midst of human hospital rats, as we are, goes by the name of genius. But read what Gervinus says:

"Nature and humanity were his book of revelation and experience the source of his wisdom. His sense must have been the soundest that ever man possessed his eye a smooth mirror; his ear an echo, which repeated all sounds and images with the utmost fidelity. When he speaks of music, of pictures, of inanimate na-ture, he is as perfectly at home in these regions as in history and social life. With this healthy keenness of sense he must have united a desire of knowledge to which nothing was indifferent, a watchfulness that nothing could escape, an openness of feeling that left nothing untouched, a memory which retained every impression and was ready for use on all subjects, far and near. And with the same soundness with which all objects were received by his senses, they were transmitted by those to his creative genius. He was in the happy case of the popular poet of the earliest times, his memory was not overloaded, his senses were not weakened by much knowledge, his mind was uninjured by learning, everything in him arose, at first hand, from nature and experience. For this reason every sensation is so prompt, every thought so striking, every image so descriptive. For this reason his sayings are like swords, which cut the knots of intricate truths; they are like the words of Solomon upon the most pungent problems, not only poetical, but practical, solutions of problems. Shakespeare, lutions of problems. Snakespeare, like his Perdito, might consider himself lucky in being devoid of learning, at least, of overburdensome learning, since, even without it, he was a master for most f his teachers. If, then, what he adopt-

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Fruit of the Loom, 5 1-2c;
10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 11 1-2c,
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting, 10 1-2c,
4-4 Unbleached Cotton, 3 1-2c.
Unbleached Canton Flannel, worth 10c,, for 5c. At MITTELDORFER'S, 217 East Broad Street. planned labor as the poems of a Homer. • • • And what is most astonshing is, not that what he had perceived btained with him a most sensible and easonable utterance, without passing brough reflection and consciousness, but hat this utterance maintained itself in Il its power and freshness, in spite of his process; that the keenness of pereption, as well as the ease of the mental laboration, permits none of the tedium f labor to be visible. The ripening and he birth took place rapidly, without the aiting for the long period of embryonic e. This working together of instinct at mind is not exactly wonderful in itif, but only so from this power and rength; in a less degree it takes place all continued occuration among men.

all continued occupation among men a healthy nature; and those are the uninous moments of success in any work TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, BROADwhen the thinking mind is in unison with he instinctive feeling of the acting man. n this unison genius really displays it-elf, not in the sole rule of an irregular stinct or in the state of a pretended inspiration. For genius does not manifest itself in the predominance of any single power, nor is it in itself a definite fa-culty, but it is the harmonious combination, the united totality of all human fa-culties. * * * The whole conception of a genius acting without law is the inveneffect of begetting that mass of false genluses who are merally without law and aesthetically work without law. * * * Conventional rules may be learned, but

It is not a little remarkable how the promises of the Holy Scriptures contemthe unfallen snirit, the original harmony with man's true nature"-a king and they convert the soul, rejoice the heart, enlighten the eyes, impart understanding, of glory. The order of our Redeemer is: Be ye, therefore, perfect, as your Father in Heaven is perfect. radiance to the perfect day-the noontide

Lexington Personals.

LEXINGTON, VA., January 15,-(Special.)-Mr. J. J. Suaner, of Red Mills, in Baltimore at the Johns Hopkins Hos-

pital for treatment. Mrs. J. T. Wightman is visiting her son, Dr. Arthur C. Wightman, of Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland. She is ac-companied by her son, Mr. Frank Wight-man, of Baltimore. After a visit of some duration. Mrs. Wightman will take up her residence in Baltimore with her son Miss Laura McGuire, of Winchester, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Ran-dolph Tucker.

Miss Louisa Baylor, of Charlestown W. Va., is the guest of Miss Mary Wil son, the daughter of President W. L. Wilson, of Washington and Lee Univer-

Mr. A. F. Janke, Jr., of Richmond, is the guest of Mr. Fred. White. Mr. J. L. Slaughter is visiting friends Dr. Howard N. Wayt, of Staunton, has returned home after a visit of some days with friends here.
Dr. John H. Myers, of Huntington, is

the guest of his brother, Mr. H. H. Myers.

Mr. McC. Copper, of California, is the guest of his father, Mr. Thomas Copper, of Goshen.

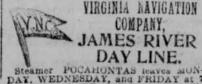
Mr. William C. Camper, of Riverside, s visiting friends in Bedford county. Mr. A. L. Clayton, of Riverside, has returned from a week's visit to friends in Hariston, Augusta county. Colonel William W. Sale, of Norfolk,

who was recently appointed a colonel on Governor Tyler's staff, is a native of this county and a graduate of Washing-ton and Lee University law school. CASTORIA. The fac-

de la la la la la la la cara de l (my 26-W, F, & Su f r) DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

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Old papers for sale at the Dispatch

BAILROAD LINES

R., F. & P. Richmond, Fredericks burg & Potomac.

Schedule in Effect November 28, 1897 AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

LEAVE BYRD-STREET STATION.

points North, Stops only at Milrord and Fredericksburg, Pullman Sleepers to New

Bleached Satin Damask, worth Soc. 33c.
Bleached Satin Damask, worth 75c. 42c.
Cream Loom Damask, 72 inches wide,
extra fine and heavy, worth \$1......42c.
Napkins at 30c. per dozen, worth 50c.
Napkins at 50c., worth 85c.
Napkins at 69c., worth 85c. An immense lot of ODD TOWELS at less than half price. It will pay you to

Milrord and Fredericksburg.
Puliman Sleepers to New
York.

8:20 A.M., Sunday only, for Washington and points North. Stops at Elbs, Glen Alien, Ashland, Taylorsville, Doswell, Ruther Glen, Penola, Milford, Woodslane, Guinea, Summit, Fredericksburg, Brooke, and Widewater, Pullman car.

8:45 A.M., Dally, except Sunday, for Washington and points North. Stops at Elba, Ashland, Taylorsville, Doswell, Ruther Glen, Penola, Milford, Woodslane, Guinea, Summit, Fredericksburg, Brooke, and Widewater. Pullman car.

12:90 M., Dally, except Sunday, for Washington and points North. Stops at Elba, Glen Allen, Ashland, Doswell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke, and Widewater. Parlor car. Also, connects with Congressional Limited at Washington.

7:35 P. M., Dally, for Washington and points North. Stops at Elba, Ashland, Doswell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke, and Widewater, Parlor car. Also, connects with Congressional Limited at Washington.

7:35 P. M., Dally, for Washington and points North. Stops at Elba, Ashland, Doswell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke, and Widewater, and ether stations Sundays, Pieeper, Richmond to New York.

ARRIVE BYRD-STREET STATION. LACE CURTAINS.

Such spiendid values as will be shown to-morrow have never been equalied:

Lace Curtains at 18c, apiece.

Lace Curtains, worth 3l, at 50c.

Lace Curtains at 3l, worth 32.

A broken line of one- and two-pair lots at one quarter their former prices.

A new line of Muslin Underwear at specially LOW PRICES.

CLEARING OUT ALL, OF OUR.

ARRIVE BYRD-STREET STATION.

8:40 A. M., Daily. Stops at Widewater, Brooke, Fredericksburg, Mil-ford, Doswell, Ashland, and Elba, and other stations Sundays, Sleeper, New York

Sundays. Sleeper, New York
to Richmond.

2:45 P. M., Daily, except Sunday, Stops
at Widewater, Brooke,
Fredericksburg, Summit,
Guinea, Woodslane, Milford,
Penola, Ruther Glen, Doswell,
Taylorsville, Ashland,
Glen Allen, and Elba, Parlor car from Washington,
T:10 P. M., Daily, Stops only at Fredericksburg, Doswell, and Ashland, and Elba, Pullman cars
from New York,
S:36 P. M., Daily, Stops at Widewater,
Brooke, Fredericksburg,
Summit, Guinea, Woodslane,
Milford, Penola, Ruther
Glen, Doswell, Taylorsville,
Ashland, Glen Aflen, and Elba, Sieeping-car.

FREDERICKSB'G ACCOMMODATION.

FREDERICKSB'G ACCOMMODATION. (Daily except Sunday.) 4:00 P. M., Leaves Byrd-Street Station. 8:30 A. M., Arrives Byrd-Street Station.

ASHLAND TRAINS. 6:42 A. M., Leaves Elba.
6:20 P. M., Leaves Elba.
6:40 A. M., Arrives Elba.
6:40 P. M., Arrives Elba.
6:00 P. M., Arrives Elba.
C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.
E. T. D. MYERS, President.

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STREET STATION.

8:50 A. M., Dany, with Parlor car, for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point, Newport News, and principal stations. Connects daily with Old Dominton steamships for New York.

3:40 P. M., Dally, with Pullman, for local stations. Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.

20:00 A. M., Local train, except Sunday, for W. Chiton Forge, Connects at Gordonsville for Orange, Culreper, Calverton, Manassas, Alexandria, and Washington; at Union Station, Charlottesville, for Lynchburg; at Basic for Hagerstown.

Lynchburg; at Basic for Hagerstown.

2:15 P. M., Daily, with Pullmans to Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. Stops only at important stations. Meals served on Dining-cars. No. 7. Locai Train, except Sunday, follows above train from Gordonsville to Staunton.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation, except Sunday, for Charlottesville.

10:30 P. M., Daily for Cincinnati, with F. F. V. Fullmans to Hinton, W Va., and Gordonsville to Cincinnati and Louisville. Meals served on Dining-cars. Connects at Staunton, except

nects at Staunton, except Sunday, for Winchester, Va., and at Covington, Va., dally, for Hot Springs.

TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH - STREET
STATION.

11:30 A. M., Daily, for Lynchburg and
Clifton Forge. Connects at
Bremo, except Sunday, for
White Hall, except Sunday at
Balcony for Lexington, and
at W. Clifton Forge with No.
I for Cincinnati.

4:00 P. M., Except Sunday. Local accommodation for Columbia.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION. 8:20 A. M., Dally, from Cincinnati, 11:15 A. M., Dally, from Norfolk and Old

3:30 P. M., Daily, from Cincinnati and Louisville. 6:50 P. M., Daily, from Norfolk and Old Point. 7:45 P. M., Except Sunday, from W. Clifton Forge.
TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH - STREET STATION.
8:50 A. M., Except Sunday, from Columbia.

d:20 P. M., Dally, from Lynchburg and Clifton Forge, and, except Sunday, from Lexington and White Hall. JOHN D. POTTS, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK. Passengers can leave Richmond DAILY rassengers can leave stichmond DAILY via Chesapeake and Ohio railway at 8:50 A. M., or Richmond and Petersburg railroad (Norfolk and Western route) 9 A. M., connecting at Norfolk with Old Dominion Line Steamer, sailing same evening for New York.

DAILY LINE

ALL-WATER ROUTE. Steamship Old Dominion leaves Richmond every Monday at 5 P. M. for New York via James river.

Tickets on saie at Richmond Transfer Company's, 263 east Main street; Chesapeake and Ohio rallway, and Richmond and Petersburg railroad depois, and at company's office, 1212 east Main street, Richmond. Basenss sheeked through.

PREIGHT

FREIGHT for New 107k and an points beyond can be shipped by direct steamers, sailing from Richmond every MONDAY AND FRIDAY at 5 P. M., also, by steamer leaving Richmond WEDNESDAY 5 P. M. for Norfolk, connecting with steamer for New York.

Manifest closed one hour before sailing

Freight received and forwarded, and through bills of lading issued for all northern posters and foreign ports.

FROM NEW YORK.

Passengers can leave Gany, except Sunday, to Norfock of Old Point Comfort, connecting with Norfolk and Western railroad or Chesapeake and Ohio railway. Direct steamers via James-tiver route, leave every SATURDAY (passenger and freight), and MONDAY (freight only). Sailing from company's the No. 26 North river, foot of Beach street, at 3 P. M. Saturday, 4 P. M. Freight received and forwarded daily, except Sanday.

Every MAYER, Agent, 122 cast Main street, Richmond, Va. W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice-President and Traffic Manager, New York.

BOOK AND JOB WORK

NEATLY EXECUTED

DISPATCH PRINTING OFFICE.

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December 5, 1897. LEAVE RICHMOND. YRD-STREET STATION.

RAILBOAD LINES.

STATION:

9:00 A. M., Daily—Hichmond and Norfolk. VESTIBULE LIMITED. Second-class tickets not accepted on this train.

9:05 A. M., Daily. "THE CHICAGO EXPRESS," for Lynchburs, Roanoke, Columbus, and Chicago. Pullman Sieeper Roanoke to Columbus, and Chicago. Pullman Sieeper Roanoke to Columbus, and intermediate points.

7:30 P. M., Daily, for Norfolk. Suffolk, and intermediate points.

7:30 P. M., Daily, for Norfolk. Suffolk, and intermediate stations.

10:45 P. M. Daily, for Lynchburg and Roanoke. Connects at Roanoke with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleepers Roanoke to Memphis and New Orieans.

PULLMAN SLEEPER between RICH-MOND AND LYNCHBURG ready for occupancy at 9 P. M.; also, Pullman Sieeper Petersburg to Roanoke.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily 8:15 A. M., and 8:56 P. M. From Norfolk and the East 11:65 A. M., and Vestibuled Limited 6:35 P. M. Office: ES Main street.

R. W. COURTNEY, District Passenger Agent; W. B. EEVILL.

General Offices: Roanoke, Va. de 5

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Schedule Effective November 21, 1897 TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA.

12:00 Night, No. 11, Countern Apress, daily for Atlanta, Augusta, and points South. Sieeper Richmond to Danville, Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta. Sieeper open at 9:30 P. M. Stofdat all stations between Richmond and Danville to take on and let of passengers.

at all stations between Michinose and Danville to take on and let of passengers.

Connects at Danville, Salisbury, and Charlotte with the Washington and Southwestern Limited (No. 37), carrying sleepers New York to Asheville, Hot Springs, Chattanooga, and Nashville, New York to Memphis, New York to Tampa; and first-class day coach betweet Washington and Memphis, Connections are made for all points in Texas and California, Sleeper open for occupancy at 920 P. M. 12:00 noon. No. 7, solid train daily for Charlotte, N. C., cannects at Moseley with Farmville and Powhatan railroad. At Kayaville for Clarks-ville, Oxford, Henderson, and Durham, and at Greensboro' for Durham, Raleigh, and Velmaton-Salem at Danville with No. 35, United States fast mail, solid train, daily for New Orleans, and points South, which carries sleepers New York to New Orleans, and New York to New Orleans, and New York to Jacksonville. Through sleeper Salisbury to Chuttanooga; also, Puliman tourist sleeper and New York to New Orleans, and New York to New York to New York to New Y

6:00 A. M. from Atlanta. Augusta, Asheville, and Nashville.
8:40 A. M. from Keysville.
LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS.
Nos. 61 and 62, between Manchester and Neapolis, Va.

YORK-RIVER LINE TIM WEST POINT,

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

LEAVE RICHMOND. daily, except Sunday, for West Point, there making close connection on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Pridays with steamer for Baitimore; also, with stage at Lestes Manor for Walkerton and Tappa hannock on Tuesdays, Thursdays,

9:17 A. M., dally. 10:40 A. M., Wednesdays and Fridays

West Point and intermediate stations.

Steamers leave West Point at 6 P. M.
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and
Baltimore at 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturnays,
days, and Saturnays,
ficket Office at station, foot of Virginia
Ficket Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.,
street. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.,
mon from 9.30 P. M. to 12 A. M. City ticket
office, 503 east Main street.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. H. GREEN, General Superintendent,
Washington, D. C.
C. W. WESTHURY, Travelling Passenger Agent, 930 east Main street,
mond. Va.

ATLANTIC-COAST

LINE Schedule in Effect December 21, 1897 TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND-UNION DEPOT.

8:56 P.M., Daily. Arrives Petersburg 9:31 P. M., Weldon 11:29 P. M. Makes local stors be-tween Petersburg and Wel-

4:00 A. M., Dally, from Jacabonville, Savannah, Charleston, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and all points South.

8:37 A. M., Dally, Petersburg local, 8:00 A. M., Sunday only, from Atlanta, Athens, Raleigh, Henderson, Lynchburg, and the West. 1:05 A. M., Dally, Norfolk, Suffolk, and 11:05 A. M., I

General Passenger Agent.
C. S. CAMPBELLA
Division Passenger Agent.

Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE NORTH.

Manor for Walkerton and Tappahannock on Tuesdays, Tursdays,
and Saturdays.

2:30 P. M. No. 19. local express. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for
West Point and intermediate stations. Connects with stage at Lester Manor for Walkerton and Tappahannock; also, at West Point
with steamer for Ealtimore. Stops
at all stations.

5:00 A. M. No. 46. Local Mixed. Leaves
dally, except Sunday, from Virginia-Street Station for West Point
and intermediate stations, connecting with stage at Lester Manor for
Walkerton and Tappahannock.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

8:00 P. M., daily, except Sanday, from West Point and intermediate sta-TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH - STREET

DEPOT.

9:00 A. M., Daily. Arrives Petersburg 9:21 A. M., Norfolk 11:25 A. M. Stops only at Petersburg. Waverly, and Suffolk, Va.

9:05 A. M., Daily. Arrives Petersburg. P. M., Charleston 10:20 P. M., Savannah 12:30 A. M., Port Tampa 6:29 P. M. Connects at Wilson with No. 41, arriving Goldaboro' 3:10 P. M., Wilmington 5:35 P. M. Pullman Sleeper New York to Jacksonville.

2:55 P. M., Daily. Local. Arrives Petersburg 3:32 P. M. Makes all local stops, Richmond and Petersburg 7:30 P. M., Daily. Arrives Petersburg 6:15 P. M., Makes all local stops, Richmond and Petersburg 7:30 P. M., Daily. Arrives Petersburg 8:04 P. M., connects with Norfolk and intermediate points, Emporia 3:10 (connects with A. and D. for stations between Emporia and Lawrenceville). Weldon 9:42 P. M., Fayetteville 1:37 A. M., Charleston 6:02 A. M., Savannah 8:05 A. M., Jacksonville 1 P. M., Port Tampa 9:45 P. M. Atlanta 12:15 P. M. Pullman Sleepers New York to Wilmingston, Jacksonville, Port Tampa, Alken, Augusta, and Macon. I. A. M., Atlanta 12:15 P. M. Pullman Sleepers New York to Wilmingston, Jacksonville, Port Tampa, Alken, Augusta, and Macon. I. A. M., Rolands, A. M., Pullman Sleepers New York to Wilmingston, Jacksonville, Port Tampa, Alken, Augusta, and Macon. I. A. M., Rolands, P. M., Pullman Sleeper Richmond to Lynchburg. 9:31 P. M., Weldon 11:29 P.

TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND.

S:15 A. M., Daily, except Sunday, At-lanta, Athens, Raleigh, Hen-derson, Lynchburg, and the

11:05 A. M., Dally, Norfolk, Sunora,
Peteraburg,
Peteraburg,
T:15 P. M., Dally, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Goldsboro, and all
points South,
G:55 P. M., Daily, Norfolk, Sunork, waverly, and Peteraburg,
B:56 P.M., Daily, Peteraburg, Lynchburg, and the West,
J. R. KENLY,
General Manager,
H. M. EMERSON,
General Passenger, Agent,
General Passenger, Agent,

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch